Carolina Observer.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 19.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1824. [WHOLE NO. 383

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,

THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the customary

Commercial Advertisements

CHEAP CASH STORE.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received from N. York an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they offer for sale on very low terms, at the store lately possessed by [illegible] Pearsall, deceased.

AMONG THEIR ASSORTMENT ARE:

Superfine London cloths and Cassimeres
Second quality do do.
Low priced double milled drab Cloths
Second Hand Cloths
Scarlet and yellow Flannels
Red and White do
Damask Table Covers
Sheets and Pillow cloths
Bed Quilts and Blankets
Cotton and Bombazetts
Black and Fancy } PLAIDS
Black Canelaire, }
Black and Fancy } SHAWLS AND HKDFS
Colored, }
Black and Nankin Crapes
Bonnet and Trimming Ribbands
Black and fancy Gros de Naples } SILKS
Black and fancy Florentines }
Black and fancy Sarsnetts }
Black and fancy Satins }
Black and fancy Velvets &c. }
Black and fancy Cambrics }
Black and fancy Bombazines } DRESS
Black and fancy Merinos } GOODS.
Black and fancy Bombazets }
Black and fancy Circassians }
Black and fancy Cassimeres }
Black and fancy Cloths }
Kid, Lamb's Wool, Silk, Cotton, } GLOVES.
Beaver, Fancy and Mitts, }
Black and fancy Cotton Cords }
Bleached and brown Shirtings & Sheetings } Domestic
Bleached do do
Fine and superior Checks,
Ginghams, Plaids and Stripes,
Furniture Linens, in whole and half pieces
Furniture Dimities
Furniture Chintz
Furniture Bed Ticks
Furniture Fringes and other Trimmings
Cambric Hemm'd and sewed, Swiss, } MUSLINS
Jaconet Book } MUSLINS
Jaconet and Jaconet do }

ALSO,

Gentlemen's Hats
Negro do.
Brussels Carpeting
Venetian do
Tarred Cotton Bagging
Sacking and Osnaburgs
Boys' and Men's Shoes and Brogans.

Groceries.

Imperial and Gunpowder Tea
Loaf and Lump Sugar
Powdered do
Madeira
Teneriffe, and } WINES.
Verde Grave,
Cognac Brandy
Holland Gin
Jamaica Rum

22 HUGH CAMPBELL & CO.

P. J. TILLINGHAST

Has on hand, received from the Manufactories,

200 cks *Cut Nails and Brads* to wit:

4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. 24d. Nails, and 4 Pen Shingle do.

6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and *20d.* Flooring Brads, made at the Boston Factory, Massachusetts;—which he offers for sale on accommodating terms. He will constantly keep on hand a large supply of this article. The superiority of these Cut Nails over the ordinary Nails of the country has long been established. It is presumed that they will be esteemed by those who use them to be equal to any made in the United States.

35*

Wool Machine Cards.

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE on hand, and will keep a constant supply, of Wool Machine Cards.

Aug. 6, 1824—32*

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging.
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 Bales prime green Coffee,
[illegible]

5 Barrels Train Oil, (Tanners')

For sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND

August 14, 1824—35

25 Barrels cut and round Herrings,
For sale by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

[illegible], 1824—36f

100 Pieces Prime Bagging,
Just received and for sale, by
C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1824—37tf.

10 Dozen English Spades,
do do Shovels,
10 lbs Smith's Anvils,
2 casks genuine Port Wine,
3 do L. P. Madeira do
90 bags Coffee,
Just received, and for sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND

The Phœnix Nail Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia,

WILL keep constantly in the hands of their agent Duncan Thompson, in Fayetteville, a supply of CUT NAILS and BRADS, of all the various sizes and of a quality inferior to none. They will be sold at the Factory prices, adding charges only.

100 kegs Nails and Brads, from the Phœnix Factory, just received and for sale by

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

March 3 1824.—32tf.

Blanks,

OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

SPRING GOODS.

E. E. LEWIS,

HAS just received a general assortment of *SEASONABLE GOODS* which he offers, as heretofore at *unusually low prices.* Among which are

Calicoes, of *entire new patterns*
6-4 Cambrics, well assorted
Figured, Book, and Mull Muslins
Striped do
Muslin Robes, a great variety
Irish Linens
Black Gros de Naples } SILKS,
Levantine }
Green Florence }
Plain and figured Crapes, and Crape Robes
Garniture Ribbons in setts, of *newest patterns*
Osnaburgs and Drogheda

ALSO,

Leghorn and Straw Bonnets *cheap*
Band Boxes, Shaving Soap, Wool Hats, Cotton Cards, Steel, Ivory and Imitation Combs, a large assortment, at *reduced prices.*

REAL SPANISH SEGARS.

An examination of the quality and prices, is respectfully solicited, by all who are desirous of getting *good bargains.* 56*

FOR SALE.

25 Hhds. prime Porto Rico Sugars.
50 Barrels do.
1 do Loaf do.
4 do Lump do.
8 Hhds prime Porto Rico Coffee.
5 Bags St. Domingo do.
25 quarr Chests Imperial and Hyson Teas.
1 Hhds prime Molasses.
2 Pipes finely Madeira } WINES.
2 do. Colombar }
4 do. L. P. Teneriffe }
30 Pieces 4-4 inch Bagging.
27 Coils Bale rope.
1 Chest Fine Indigo.
7 Boxes No. 8 9 & 10 Whittemores Cotton Cards.
20 do. Goshen Cheese.
30 Crates Wine bottles
1000 lbs. Bar Lead.
60 Kegs nails assorted sizes.
40 Tons Wheels from assorted.
1 Ton Shot, assorted sizes.
1½ Tons Share Moulds
1 do Castings.
98 Casks Thomastown Lime.
1000 Bushels Liverpool Salt.

By CHARLES T. HAIGH.

Also to rent,

THE Store lately occupied by T. D. Burch, on Person Street.

For terms, apply to C. T. H.

Fayetteville, September 25, 1824—38tf

100 Ps. Inverness and Kentucky Cotton bagging.
60 coils rope.
150 Kegs assorted Cut Nails.
Just rec'd by the La Fayette,
DUNCAN THOMPSON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1824—38tf.

150 Bales Salt,
1 Ton Logwood, by Steam Boat Harriet.
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

Fayetteville, September [illegible], 1824—38tf

Wholesale Dry Good Store.

H. BRADFORD & CO.

At their Store on Hay-Street, east end of the building formerly Donaldson & McMillan's Store,

KEEP always on hand a general assortment of American and British Dry Goods, suited to the trade of this place. Having a partner in New-York, who is well acquainted with the southern trade, and as they are receiving goods by almost every arrival, they expect to keep at all times on hand, as complete an assortment of well selected Goods, in their line, as can be found in any of the southern towns.

H. B. & Co. are now opening a variety of Dry Goods. They have also just received, and intend hereafter to keep, a full supply of Fur and Wool Hats and Straw Bonnets.

They will also keep on hand an assortment of the

Best Dutch Bolting Cloths.

*29tf

Just received and for sale, several neat,

right, northern built Gigs.

ALSO,

Wood's PATENT PLOUGHS, different sizes with extra castings.

June 24—67tf C. & P. MALLETT.

Received, by the last arrivals.

20 Cases of Straw Bonnets
5 do of Ladies' & Misses' Leghorn Bonnets
2 do Men's and Boy's do.
50 nests Band Boxes

And a handsome assortment of Ribbands, which are offered for sale very low.

59* ABIJAH WHITING.

FOR SALE.

3 packages DRY GOODS, assorted, suitable for a country Store. They are for sale at a low price, at twelve months' credit.

JNO HUSKE.

March 4, 1824.—32tf.

FISH!

130 Barrels Herrings, (Brownrigg's brand,) just received and for sale by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

August 4, 1824—74

BRANDY, &c.

5 Pipes very superior Cognac Brandy (Seignettes brand) just received and for sale by,
O. P. STARK.

Drafts at sight, on Balti

more Philadelphia and New-York, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale and South-Carolina and Georgia money, purchased

By O. P. S.

August 16, 1824—76tf

65 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,

For sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND

PROPOSALS

TO purchase the Stock held by the Cape-Fear Navigation Company in the Cape-Fear Steam Boat Company, consisting of one hundred and thirty-two shares will be received by John Cruse, Esq. Fayetteville, or the subscriber.

ROBERT STRANGE, *Pres't*

July 7, 1824.

Blank Deeds for sale at this Office.

DAVID SHAW,

Confectioner, late of Raleigh,

HAS removed to Fayetteville, where he intends to make a permanent settlement and carry on the Confectionary business, both Wholesale and Retail, in a respectable style and as extensively as the demand requires. He has on hand, Cordials of all kinds, Sweet Shrubs, Lime Juice, Candies and Sugar Plumbs, Raisins, soft shelled Almonds, Filberts Palm Nuts, English Walnuts, Pound Cakes, Alexandria double Crakers, best Spanish and American Segars, Spunges, a large assortment of Toys, and indeed of almost every thing usually to be met with in a Confectionary.

He manufactures all his confectionary and candies himself, and as he served a regular time at the business in Glasgow, he has no hesitation in warranting his articles to be as good as any of the kind in the United States, his wholesale prices will be perfectly regular, and nearly as low as can be purchased from Philadelphia or N. York. Country and town merchants who have an easy communication with Fayetteville, will no doubt find it their interest to keep their stores supplied with confectionaries and candies, which will be carefully put up and sent, agreeably to order. He has opened in Mr. Hugh Campbell's New Store, formerly occupied by Mr. Brown, on the north side of Person street, a few rods east of the State House, opposite the Cape Fear Bank.

He returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Fayetteville for the flattering encouragement he has met with from them so far, and hopes to merit a continuation of their good will and a share of public patronage.

Fayetteville, September 25, 1824—3383

THE NEW RETREAT,

AND

CONFECTIONARY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his Establishment is now well furnished with all kinds of Confectionary, Cordials, &c. He has also employed a first rate Confectioner, and feels full confidence in his abilities to furnish every article in the above line. His bar will at all times be furnished with the best liquors, & he has private rooms for the accommodation of those who may desire it. He hopes by his attention to the above business to accommodate his former customers in a more agreeable manner than his opportunities would heretofore admit of; and those who may think proper to favor him with their custom, he hopes will not feel desirous of discontinuing their visits.

Country dealers are also, respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

All the above articles will be sold wholesale and retail, on the most accommodating terms for cash.

B. S. BURNS.

Fayetteville, September 9—37tf

Packets for Philadelphia.

THE subscriber having established a Line of Packets, between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C. takes this method to acquaint the public, that a vessel will leave Wilmington, N. C. for Philadelphia, every ten days. Produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Duncan Thompson, Esq. of Fayetteville, N. C. and Messrs. Stow & Whittier, of Wilmington, N. C. at the lowest rates of freight, and least expense possible. Having three good vessels in the trade, commanded by careful captains, well acquainted with the coast, and Cabins well fitted for the accommodation of passengers. He therefore trusts to meet with encouragement. Philadelphia with its environs, has become so great a manufacturing place, that cotton can be sold to some extent, and advantage to the owners, the consumption being at present about twenty thousand bales per annum, and will no doubt be soon greater.

JAMES PATTON, Jun.
Commission Merchant,
No. 23, North Front Street Philadelphia.

September 30, 1824——382f

☞ The Editors of the Raleigh Register and Catawba Journal, will insert this three months and send the accounts for settlement to this office.

NOTICE.

AT the Court of Pleas and Quarter Session of Cumberland County, September Term, 1824, the subscriber obtained letters of Administration on the estate of John M'Iver Jr. dec'd and hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make payment, all those having claims against said estate, to present them properly authenticated according to law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN MURCHISON, Adm'r.

Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1824—4 04

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has erected a machine for the purpose of making shingles, at Mr. Daniel McNeil's Mills, Little River, which will of its own operation, make shingles at the rate of 3,500 a day, all ready for laying, being all of the same length, width and thickness, perfectly straight on both edges, and of a true taper from butt to point, without injuring the wood in the least in its operation, all who feel desirous to satisfy themselves by demonstration, can, by calling at said Mills, 12 miles from Fayetteville. The labor necessary for operating said machine is very trifling, and not at all fatiguing. The great ease and facility in making this valuable and useful kind of lumber in this way supercedes the necessity of any further recommendation than its own performance and the lumber it produces, both of which it is believed will bear the most strict scrutiny and thorough investigation. He can put several more in operation, at a short notice—they may be operated by horse, steam or water, requiring power equal to the draft of half a ton. The right to the above machine is secured to the inventors according to law.

ABNER SANBORN,
Agent for the patentees.

Fayetteville, August 25, 1824.

☞ For further information enquire of Mr. David Smith, Merchant, Fayetteville.—37tf

State of North-Carolina,

Moore County Court, August Term, 1824

AT this term, a paper writing, called the Last Will and Testament of MARY MONTGOMERY, dec'd, was offered for probate—and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Richard Tomilson, James Tomilson and John Hill, heirs at law of the said Mary Montgomery, dec'd, are no inhabitants of this State. Whereupon the Court, *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer, for six weeks, successively, that the said Richard Tomilson, James Tomilson and John Hill, may have notice to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the aforesaid County of Moore, at the Court House, in Carthage, on the third Monday in November next, then and there to shew cause, if any they can, why the said paper writing shall not be admitted to probate, as the last Will and Testament of the said Mary Montgomery, dec'd. ORN. DOWD, *Clk.*

September 15, 1824——6t 387

J. Shinn's Panacea.

THE subscriber having discovered the composition of SWAIM's celebrated Panacea, has now a supply on hand for sale—he has reduced the price from $3 50 to $2 50, or by the dozen $14.

All charitable institutions in the United States and the poor, will be supplied gratis.

If the citizens of the principal towns, will appoint an agent, to order and distribute this medicine to the poor, it will be supplied.

This medicine is celebrated for the cure of the following diseases:—Scrofula or king's evil, ulcerated or putrid sore-throat, long standing rheumatic affections, cutaneous diseases, white swelling and diseases of the bones, and all cases generally of an ulcerous character, and chronic diseases, generally arising in debilitated constitutions, but more especially from syphilis, or affections arising therefrom, ulcers in the larynx, nodes, &c. And that dreadful disease occasioned by a long and excessive use of mercury, &c. It is also useful in diseases of the liver.

CERTIFICATES.

I have, within the last two years, had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea, and I do believe from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases.

N. CHAPMAN, M. D.
Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Physic, in the University of Pennsylvania.

I have employed the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value. W. GIBSON, M. D.
Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania.

JOHN SHINN, Chemist.

Philadelphia, Feb. 17 1824—tam6m382

N. B. For sale at Smith & Pearsall's, N. E. corner of Third and Market Streets.

Each publisher of a newspaper in the United States, is requested to publish this advertisement once a month for one year, and send their accounts for payment.

Valuable Plantation in Bladen for Sale.

ON Wednesday, the 24th November next, pursuant to the last will and testament of Peter A. Tarbe, deceased. The subscriber will offer for sale on the premises, at PUBLIC AUCTION, that valuable PLANTATION, in Bladen county, known by the name of Prospect Hall, (formerly Lidersted's, and now belonging to the estate of the late Peter A. Tarbe, Esq.) situated on the west side, and adjoining the north west branch of Cape Fear river, nineteen miles below Fayetteville, and the same distance above Elizabethtown, containing in all about two thousand acres.

This seat, in goodness of soil, salubrity, elegance of situation and buildings, is inferior to few in the state. It consists of two dwelling houses, two kitchens, two barns, a stable, carriage house, blacksmith shop, & a saw mill at a short distance from the river. The creek affording two mill seats, besides being about three miles from Big Swamp, whose water may be brought by a ditch to supply any machinery that may be established. A liberal credit will be allowed, the security for the payment being perfectly satisfactory.

At the same time and place, will be sold, a considerable stock of cattle, among which, are several pair of well broken oxen, also horses, sheep and hogs; farming utensils, saw mill tools blacksmith tools, &c and other chattel property. The land may be viewed at any time previous to the sale, by application to Mr. Robert Johnston, residing at the Plantation. Further terms will be made known at the sale.

P. J. TILLINGHAST,
Executor of P. A. Tarbe.

September 4, 1824—11 69.

Valuable Lands & Mills for Sale

THE subscriber offers for sale 1090 acres of Land, on Lower Little River, in Cumberland county, on which there are about 150 or 200 acres of valuable Swamp Land; a part of it is cleared and produces good hay, the rest abounds with reeds, and would winter a large stock of cattle, and could be enclosed at a small expense. The remainder of the land is covered with the best pine for lumber, &c. There are on the above lands two Saw-Mills, with two saws in each frame; both of which have been lately re-built, and are in the best order. There is a good bridge over the river at the mills. Also, some cleared ground, under good fence; a handsome garden; and the necessary buildings for carrying on the business. Oxen, timber, wheels, and the necessary tools, may be had with the mills.

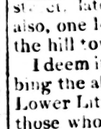
Also, 1000 acres on Upper Little River, in Moore county, known by the name of the Carter Place which is well known to be one of the most valuable tracts of land in that part of the country. It is well, abounds with excellent springs, and a mill site within fifty yards of the houses. The whole of it is either good bottom or cotton land of a superior quality. It has a good orchard, and a large quantity of open land.

Also, one lot and the buildings thereon, situated in the town of Fayetteville, on Green street, lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker; and also, one lot situated on Person street, at the foot of the hill towards Campbellton.

I deem it unnecessary to be more minute in describing the above property. The Mills, Lands, &c. on Lower Little River will, in my absence, be shown to those who may wish to purchase, by Mr. Angus Kelly, who lives in the neighborhood. The lots in Fayetteville, by Mr. Duncan Thompson, and the lands in Moore county, by myself. I will sell all or any part of the above property very low, for cash, or on a liberal credit.

51tf B. W. WILLIAMS.

Houses and Stores to be Rented.



TO be rented, the BRICK HOUSE, near Mr. Eccles's mill, containing 2 stores (with fire places) 16 room (14 of them are large and with fire places,) brick kitchen, 3 cellars, a ware house, wood and smoke houses, a pump of water in the yard, &c &c.

The house is situated in the centre of the town near the market; and being roomy and commodious; is calculated either for a large store and family, or for a public house, having been rented many years for that purpose.

For terms which will be moderate, apply to Mrs Perry.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1824—379tf

RUNAWAYS.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Richmond county, N Carolina, on the 15th day of August, two negroes; Scipio and John, who say they belong to Edward Roberson, of Williamsburg Virginia. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

THOMAS P. WILLIAMS, Jailor,

August 24, 1824—377p.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C. Sept. 30th 1824.

A.
Henry Atkinson.
Dr. S. Alfriend.

B.
D. Bethune Esq.
Lauchlan Bethune.
Mrs. Mary Brown.
Balaam Banks.
Mrs. Sarah Buie.
John Baxter.
Wm. Blaylock.
John Bilding.
Wm. Barrett.
Norman Barnes 2.
Wm. B. Byrd.
Miss Julia A. Byrn

C.
Henry Charleton.
Brasil Carver.
Col. John Clark.
R. Cochrane.
James Colvin.
Daniel Campbell.
Angus Campbell.
Arch'd Cook.
Mrs. Eliza'h Collins.
David Cain.
Wm. Carman.
Alex. Carrell.
John Cutrin.
Duncan Colquohoun.
Arch'd Colquohoun.
Miss E. Cowell.
Alex. Clark Jr.
John Collins.

D.
Thomas Dwight.
John Douglass.
Rev. Robt. T. Daniel.
Elizabeth Dolly,
Wm. Doughtson.
D. Detrinux.
Wm. E. Drummond.

E.
Jonathan Evans.
Mrs. Ann Ellis.

F.
Patsey Flack.
Angus Findlayson.
Chauncey Fowler.
Francis Fulmore.

G.
Thomas Geddie.
Jesse Gully.
Joseph Gardener.
Mary Graves.
Elizabeth H. Guyton.

H.
Rebecca Harrison.
John Hair.
Miss Jane Hair.
D. Hughes.
Wm. L. Hunt.
Mrs. E. Horn.
Tho. Harrington.
Wm. Hunter.
Charles Hall.
Tho. Harrison.
George Holmes.
George Hardaway.
Gabriel Holmes Jr.
R. D. Hepburn 3.
Isham Holt.

I. & J.
James Johnson.
Francis Johnson.
Mrs. Ann Ingram 3.
Wm. B. James.
John A. Johnson.
Alex. Johnson.
John Johnson sen.
Miss Nancy Jones
L. Jones & J. Ingram.
Cha. H. Johnson.
John J. Jones Esq.
Miss E. Johnson.

K.
Miss I. C. King 2.
Henry J. King.
Francis King.
Joseph King.
Elizabeth Kelly.

L.
Mr. Laland.
Charles Loomis 2.
Benjamin Lock.
Buckner Lanier.
Joseph Lanton.

Mrs. H. L. Lewis.

M.
Tho. Munroe.
Dan'l Munroe 2.
Samuel Mims 2.
Neill Munroe.
Julia Memrell.
John Martin.
Tho. H. Massy.
Christo'r Munroe.
Miss Effy Munroe.
John Munroe.
John Maharry.
Sam'l Maultsby.
Abraham Morton.
Wm. Maxwell.
Stephen Massey.
Wm. Magee.
Rich'd Magee.

Mc.
Dan'l. M'Queen.
Hector M'Neill.
Malcom M'Millan.
L. H. M'Neill.
Malcom M'Alpin.
A. M'Kenzie and H. Chambers.
A. M'Gilvray and G. Carmicheal.
Daniel M'Leod.
Neill M'Lean.
Dr. P. M'Alpin.
Peter M'Intosh 2.
Neill M'Crenie.
Allen M'Colquodale.
Daniel M'Millan 2.
Miss L. M'Daniel.
John M'Iver.
Hector M'Neill sen.
Donald M'Crumen.
John M'Lauchlen.
Neill M'Noughton.
Neill M'Leod.
Duncan M'Neill.
Arch'd M'Duffie
Mr. C. M'Lean.

N.
Jessee Newberry.
Joseph D. Norris.
Wm. Nichols.
Priscilla Nelson.

O.
Rev. F. O'Donoghue, 2.
Dempsey Oliver.
Mereday Odom.

P.
Joseph Prindle.
Miss E. Pilly.
Mathew Parham.
Henry Pebuorth.
John Priest.
Wm. Peacock.
John Fettyford.
Samuel Pearce.
Dr. Dan'l Parker.
Isaac Phares 2.

R.
James Reardon.
A. Remoussin.
Margaret Revels.
Benjamin Revels.

S.
David Smith sen.
Wm. Smith.
Arch'd Shaw 2.
Malcom Shaw 2.
Robert Smith.
Angus Stewart.
Geo. W. Stickney.
Benj. Singletary.
John Stewart.

T.
Ann Taylor.
Daniel Turner.
Jeremiah Tindall.
Zachariah Thigpen.
John D. Thames.
Joseph Thames.
John Tolar.

V.
Wm. J. Vincent.
James Vann.

W.
John Winslow President of the Colonization Society.
Sam'l J. Watson.
Carleton Walker.
Neill Wilkinson 2.
Henry Worwick.
Nathan Williamson.
E. A. Westbrook 2.

3t382 JOHN MACRAE, *P. M.*

Contractors Wanted.

THE subscribers will receive proposals in writing, for building a NEW JAIL in Robeson county, until the 8th day of October next, of the following dimensions, viz.—

40 feet long and 30 feet wide to be made of Brick two Stories high with a Jailor's and Debtor's room below stairs.

The upper story to contain three upon men's viz. two for criminals, male and female, and one for negroes—the Criminal rooms to be lined with sheet iron.

A particular plan of the building will be exhibited on application to either of the subscribers in this place, and those who propose for the undertaking will name two sufficient securities, to be given on the bond for the faithful performance of the work.

NEILL BUIE.
RICH'D C. BUNTING.

Lumberton, Sep. 1st. 1824—4tf82

A comfortable dwelling-house

on Green-street to rent. The house lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker, near the Court-House, has been thoroughly repaired, and will be rented on moderate terms.

Apply to DUNCAN THOMPSON.

No lea[illegible] PASSING HISTORY.

——a life in tumult still to range
Ours the to rest, and *study every change.*

From

GRECIAN LOSSES.

Ipsara and Casso.—The news from Greece [illegible]es all those to shudder who bear the hearts of men, it causes tears to flow from the eyes of all true friends of religion, of all those who regard liberty as not a mere name, vain hope! Defenders of the Ottoman legitimacy be satisfied, the Captain Pacha, Khoreb, has just destroyed Ipsara! Partizans of despotism triumph! the whole population of Casso is annihilated! Enemies of the independence and liberty of nations, enemies of all noble and generous sentiments rejoice! ten thousand Greeks have been massacred!—*Paris Constitutional.*

Zante, July 18.—I informed you in one of my former letters, that large sums of money had been sent from Leghorn to the Captain Pacha; I mentioned the houses which had made the payments, the captains employed in transporting it, the pleasure anticipated by the enemies of the Greeks who depend upon treason. I pointed out to you the person who was directing all the intrigues. A part of these manœuvres ha[illegible] succeeded: the standard of the Cross is again bathed with the blood of martyrs. The Cap[illegible] Pacha, who had been lying at anchor in Mitylene for two months, provided with money, convinced that he had no chance of success from force, resolved to employ corruption. Being informed that the garrison of the fort of Ipsara consisted of 1500 Schypetars, mercenaries, and infamous like all those who sell their blood for money, he addressed himself to them, and gave them earnest of a great reward, promising each one 1000 piastres if they would surrender the batteries they were appointed to defend. The thing was kept secret, and the Ipsariots, informed that the attack was to be directed against their island, thought themselves in a condition to repulse the babarians, when the Turkish squadron appeared off the Island on July 4th.—A part of the Ipsariots kept in the offing to fall on the enemy at the moment when the action should begin. The Turks were to be attacked by firing at the ships. The people were animated with an excellent spirit; men, women, and children, old and young, received the sacrament and prepared to die fighting. The *labarum* was hoisted at the telegraphs, and all the people with the sign of the cross on their foreheads, implored of Heaven to grant them victory, or the palm of martyrdom.

On the 4th, at 5 o'clock in the morning the Turkish advanced squadron doubled the Cape, and approached the harbour; the batteries were silent; the forts garrisoned by the Schypetars hoisted Turkish colours. The Christians hurried eagerly to the spot, and found the guns had been spiked during the night by the traitors, who immediately began to fire on their fellow Christians.—"Every thing is lost—save yourselves." At the unfortunate signal, the seamen of Ipsara began to fire at the Turks, whose large ships could not come near the shore. All the Christians who were at hand embarked on board the vessels and some of them escaped. At eight o'clock the Osmans landed; and the Schypetars, to whose treason they were indebted for success, were their first victims. The Greeks, who could not get on board ship took refuge in the mountains, and the town was set on fire. The whole of the 4th was passed in fighting and in murdering.—On the 5th the Captain Pacha caused it to be published, that he would give 500 piasters to any who should bring him a prisoner Alive. This was an useless promise. The tigers were at liberty, and all the 6th and 7th of July the work of massacre was going on. On the 8th Khoreb blew up the forts; 7,500 heads of women old men and children were hung to the shrouds and to the yards of his ships. The Ambassadors of the Christian Powers will soon see these glorious trophies of barbarism arrive at Constantinople.

About two thousand sailors, thirty of their best ships, and the Primates succeeded in reaching Samos. On the 13th, the Captain Pacha returned to Mitylene, with ten old vessels which he had captured. Treason only could have given him success, but this success will inspire the Greeks with fresh energy, and it may be dreaded that the lives of the 18,000 Musselmen who are in their hands will be sacrificed to expiate the crimes of their Asiatic brethren.

As I am about to close this letter, I have learnt the arrival of the Archbishop Germanus, at Calamata. He went, as you know, to Arcona, to implore the pity of the Christian Sovereigns in favour of the Greeks.—He was sent away from the Congress of Verona, and he has now returned with 60,000 *talaris* arising from the sale of some precious objects which had been confided to him. He has hastened to return, as new danger threatened his country, and his presence will undoubtedly, inflame the minds of his countrymen. During his presence in Italy, he has learnt whence those blows proceed which have been directed against Greece, and he will be able to expose all plots.

It was said the Russian Minister at Constantinople had granted permission to Russian merchants to transport Turkish troops in Russian vessels; and that the Captain Pacha had offered 1000 sequins each to 1500 Arnauts in the Greek service to aid him, which they have accepted. To these causes the Greeks attribute the fall of the place. It was also stated that the Greeks, having discovered their treachery, and giving up all hopes of defending the place, heroically set fire to the magazine in the fortress, and blew themselves up, crying "Long live the Greeks."

It seems the Captain Pacha left Mitylene for Ipsara, on the second of July and on the 3d, began a cannonade from his 14 frigates, which in three hours dismounted the Grecian batteries, and the Turkish troops, to the number of 14,000, landed. The Greeks all retired to a strongly fortified fort. The following day it was attacked by the Turks. On the 5th at noon, the fort blew up, whether from design or accident is not known. There are several accounts of this tragical event, which vary in the particulars, but all agree there was an indiscriminate slaughter, and nearly all the Greeks perished.

THE ISLAND OF IPSARA

Has been taken by the Turks, who give the following account. Their fleet consisting of 2 ships of the line, 6 frigates, and 10 corvettes, besides smaller vessels, landed 14,000 men when the sluaghter became so dreadful that the Captain Pacha gave orders to spare non-combatants, and even offered a reward for every one brought in alive; but it was too late—the whole fell victims to the insatiable fury of the barbarians. No mention is made in this account of the Greeks having blown themselves up. It is said, however, that the primates and ephori of the is'and made their escape in fourteen carriages. To add to this disaster, letters from Turkey state that the island of Caso had been destroyed by the Egyptian squadron; Candia was said to have submitted, and Samos was believed to have followed the example.

THE ISLE OF CASO TAKEN.

Naxos, June 20.—*The whole population of the island of Caso no longer exists.* About 30 individuals of both sexes, have just landed and told us as follows—"From the 6th to the 8th of June, about 5 o'clock in the morning, the Egyptian squadron, consisting of 17 vessels, which were cruising off Candia, made sail for Caso to land troops. The inhabitants immediately ran to arms and placed themselves at every accessible point, resolved to conquer or perish. The Turks, protected by their ships, endeavored in vain to effect a landing. They were constantly repulsed, with loss, by a fire well kept up on our part. Night put an end to the combat, but not to our uneasiness, for we saw a long time lights at a distance, which convinced us of the presence of our formidable enemy. At day-break we again saw the Egyptian vessels advance. The attack was made very briskly, and continued till four o'clock in the afternoon. The squadron of Ismael Gibraltar was then lost sight of. We hoped that we had saved ourselves, and after having returned thanks to God, we looked after our wounded. But on the 10th, Ismael Gibraltar, followed by the greatest part of his forces, directed his march on the strongest part of the island, and began a terrible fire. The combat had lasted several hours, when we heard loud cries in our rear. The enemy had landed on the north east side of the island.—We were thus taken between two fires; our efforts at resistance were unavailing and we were soon dispersed. Four or five hundred of our countrymen perished wirh arms in their hands; the remainder took refuge in the mountains and the neighboring islands. The greater part of our women and children, we suppose, have fallen into the hands of the enemy."

A WORD FROM SPAIN.

Extract of a letter from Spain, May 31.

"Since the royal amnesty has been published, about 30 individuals of high rank have been arrested at Grenada—among whom is the Conde de Tavas who is married to the late Consul Kirkpatrick's daughter.

"Yesterday was St. Fernando's day and of course there was at night, a general illumination, bull feasts, &c. from the countenances of the people you can discover no real joy—many, to avoid seeing the celebration, went into the country.

"It is said a party of 4 or 500 Spaniards between Cadiz and Algesiras lately took 50 French dragoons from the former place, who were carrying $2500 to pay a debt.—The Frenchmen were treated with civility, although they lost their horses, arms and money."

August 3.—"*You may rest assured there is a squall arising.* The French have a force at Cadiz, and intend to send the new Spanish recruits to America.—John Bull is on the look out—taking up transports, &c.—

General Don Juan Martin, alias El Empecinado had been liberated, from prison at Roda, *where he was confined in an iron cage,* by a detachment of troops, who arrived in that town with a forged order from the Government to deliver the prisoner to them.—While the commander of the troops was deliberating with the governor of the prison, the troops overcame the garrison of the prison, released the Empecinado, mounted horses, and with the Empecinado at their head, left the town without shedding a drop of blood.

The Banditti was increasing in every direction throughout the interior of Spain, so as to make it almost impossible to journey on any of the public roads with safety.

A strong force had been set out from Toledo against a band in one of the mountains near that place, but was defeated, and returnedwith 16 wounded.

THE FRENCH PRESS.

Paris, 16th August.—Louis, by the Grace of God, &c.—Referring to an ordinance of yesterday, ordering the re-establishment of the laws of 31st March, 1820, and 26th July, 1821, relative to periodical papers and writings: upon the report of our Minister, the Secretary of the Interior, we have ordered and hereby order as follows:—

Art. 1. There shall be immediately formed at Paris, near the Ministry of the Interior and under the presidency of the Director of the Police, a committee charged with a preliminary examination of alljournals and periodicals. It shall be composed, not including the president, of six members named by the secretary of the Interior.

2. Every article of a paper or periodical must, before being printed, be furnished with a *visa*, setting forth that the said article has received the previous examination and approbation required by article 5th of the law of 31st March, 1820; which *visa* shall be given by the Sieur Deliege, whom we name, with that view, secretary of the said committee.

3. In the departments, the Prefects shall name, as required by circumstances, one or more censors, charged with the preliminary examinations of journals and periodicals published there.

4. Our Minister of the Interior is charged with the execution of the ordinance.

Given at the Thuilleries, 16th Aug. 1824, and *our reign the 30th!* LOUIS.

POLITICAL.

——"Great things may yet be done,
If we are men, and faithful to our country."
PAINE'S BRUTUS.

ELECTION, THURSDAY, NOV. 11.

Shall one-fourth dictate terms to three-fourths? Is this according to the ancient usages of the republican party? NO.

Formed by a nomination in each of the districts, of an elector for that district, the people's ticket unites the friends of Jackson and Adams. Although nearly every individual who composes it has a preference for Gen. Jackson, the ticket will do the will ofthe people—that will, undoubtedly is, to give the undivided vote of the state to the candidate who can unite the greatest number against the usurpations of a MINORITY Caucus. Who that man will be, the electors can easily determine, as before they vote—i. e. the first Wednesday in December, they will know what persons are chosen electors in every state in the union.

Let us remember, that our first object is to defeat the caucus usurpations. Our second to elect the man of our choice. If Jackson is chosen, we gain the first. If Adams, both. If either, the usurpations are at an end, and we shall hereafter be free in the election of our Presidents.

☞It is not true (in our humble opinion) that it is too late to name a ticket for Mr. Adams with a fair prospect of success; it would not be too late if it were a month later; but it is true that it is not expedient to run such a ticket. We have a union ticket which will put an end to caucus abuses, and leave the election of President for the future in the hands of the people. The votes of this ticket will be given to Adams if it should be certain that they would otherwise be thrown away for Jackson.

☞Would it not be well for each voter for the people's ticket to express not only his first, but his second choice? The people of North-Carolina will certainly remember that the votes of several states are necessary to effect the election of any man as President.

☞Would it not be well, says the Raleigh Star, for the people to appoint a Committee of Correspondence in each of the districts?

☞It will be observed that Gen. Vine Allen, of Newbern, takes the place of Wm. S. Blackledge on the people's ticket. Mr. B. will continue his support to that ticket.

People's Ticket.

John Giles, -	of Rowan,
Montfort Stokes, -	Wilkes,
Peter Forney, -	Lincoln,
Robert Love, -	Haywood,
Augustus H. Shepperd,	Stokes,
John M. Morehead,	Guilford,
James Mebane, -	Orange,
Josiah Crudup, -	Wake,
Walter F. Leake, -	Richmond,
William A. Blount,	Beaufort,
Vine Allen, -	Craven,
William Martin, -	Pasquotank,
William Drew, -	Halifax,
William B. Lockhart,	Northampton,
Edward B. Dudley,	Wilmington.

THE NOTIONAL NOMINATION,

By a caucus of about 60 members of Congress in opposition to the expressed wish of 180, is to be supported by the following ticket.

This ticket is pledged to do the work of the caucus—*to oppose the MAJORITY, and support a minority in its usurpations.*

Caucus Ticket—John Paxton, *Rutherford*—Meshack Franklin, *Surry*—Robert Williamson, *Lincoln*—James Legrand, *Montgomery*—Abraham Philips, *Rockingham*—Alex. Gray, *Randolph*—Benj. H, Covington, *Richmond*—Tho. Ruffin, *Orange*—Nathaniel Jones, *Wake*—John Hall, *Warren*—George Outlaw, sen. *Bertie*—Cha. E. Johnson, *Chowan*—Tho W. Blackledge, *Beaufort*—John Owen, *Bladen*—Wm. Blackledge, sen. *Lenoir.*

ORANGE COUNTY TRIUMPHANT!

We have seen, for four or five weeks past, a notice published in the Raleigh Register, for the friends of Crawford and *Gallatin* in Orange county, to meet together for the purpose of ascertaining their strength in that county. In pursuance of such notice, a considerable meeting took place at Mason-Hall, in that county, on the 18th inst. at which time and place a muster took place. The meeting was addressed by several persons, with warmth and vehemence, in behalf of the caucus candidates: the vote being taken, the result appeared as follows:

For Jackson,	62
Crawford,	21
Adams,	4

This so frustrated the hopes of the caucusites, that they did not attempt any further proceedings, but *each individual trod his way in silence home—where, we presume, they are yet brooding over the signal defeat received at the hands of the people at Mason-Hall.*

The Hillsboro paper says, that a number of the friends of Mr. Adams voted for Gen'l. Jackson, having determined to go with the people's ticket, as being the only chance they now have of expressing their dislike of caucus management.—*Carolinian.*

From the Newbern Sentinel, September 25.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Pursuant to the notice in our last, a very respectable and numerous body of citizens convened at the Court-House in this town, on Thursday evening last; when John F. Smith, Esq. was called to the Chair, who, in an appropriate and perspicuous manner, declared the object of the meeting; and John H. Bryan, Esq. having been appointed Secretary, the meeting was organized and proceeded to business.

Col. John I. Pasteur offered the following Preamble and Resolution, which were acceded to without a dissenting voice:—

Whereas it behoves every free people to be jealous of their political privileges, more especially of so important a right as the unbiassed expression of their suffrages in the election of the Chief Magistrate of the nation; and to guard such right as well from domestic intrigue, as from foreign interference; and we, having assembled in pursuance of public notice, for the purpose of selecting a suitable person to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Wm. S. Blackledge, as a Candidate for Elector on the People's Ticket, *and being desirous to preserve to ourselves a voice in the nomination of so important a trustee of the People's rights,*—Therefore,

Resolved, That it is the decided sense of this meeting, that all nominations by members of Congress, as such, of the chief officers of the national government, *is a usurpation of the rights of the People,* and tends to the utter subversion of the pure principles of the federal constitution.

Col. Nathan Tisdale nominated General Vine Allen, as a Candidate for the office of Elector on the People's Ticket; whereupon, Gen. Allen being requested by the Chairman to give this meeting some pledge of his vote, if elected, rose, and declared, in substance, that he was opposed to the election of the individual nominated by the late Congressional Caucus; and that he should, if returned to the Electoral College of this State, support for the Presidency, *that candidate who, in opposition to Mr Crawford, should be found to unite a majority of the votes of the State.* The nomination was then unanimously concurred in.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to correspond with our fellow citizens in the counties composing this electoral district, on any matters relative to the success of the People's Ticket, and in furtherance of the views of this meeting.

The following persons were then appointed to compose the said Committee:

Onslow—Col. C. Dudley, Daniel M. Delany and Lewis T. Oliver, Esquires.

Jones—Col. Lewis Foscue, Col. Lemuel Hatch and R. Kornegay, Esquires.

Craven—John H. Bryan, Esq. Col. John I. Pasteur and John S. Nelson, Esq.

Lenoir—Hardy B. Croom, John Gatlin and John Cobb, Esquires.

Greene—Gen. Jesse Spaight, Maj. John Williams and Col. J. G. Sephard.

Carteret—Dr. James Manney, Isaac Hellen, Esq. and Col. Buckner Hill.

POPULAR INDIGNATION.

From the Albany N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

We are informed that senator Bowman, early in the morning, after his arrival at Rochester, on his return home, met with a counterfeit of himself suspended high between the heavens and the earth, over one of the principal streets, with appropriate labels attached thereto, expressive of popular indignation at his official conduct. We mention the fact, without intending to justify the act; *merely to show the temper of the times.* The effigy was subsequently cut town by order of the trustees of the village; when the unruly populace threw it into the river, and pelted it heartily with stones.

MORE BACKING OUT.

Henry Black, esq. of Somerset, (Penn.) who was placed by the Crawford convention on their electoral ticket, *has declined on it.*—Mr. Black was not consulted as to permitting his name to be used, *and is opposed to the election of Mr* Crawford, Mr. Negley, Mr. Hays, Mr. Franklin and Mr. Black, all put on the Crawford ticket without their consent, have declared off.—This is a strong proof, to be sure, of "no re-action in Pennsylvania!"—*Fr. Gaz.*

The officers of the 15th regt. New-York State artillery, on drill at Manlius, balloted, the 19th ult. for President: Jackson got 18, Adams 35, Crawford *none*—and yet the state is to vote for Crawford!!! What presumption! *Western Carolinian.*

OBSERVER
FAYETTEVILLE:
THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 7, 1824.

RICHMOND UNANIMOUS.

We are highly gratified to receive the following communication from the Grand Jury of Richmond county. It has the signatures of several who have heretofore been members of the legislature. Such articles are valuable proofs of the state of public sentiment.

We, the Grand Jury of Richmond County Superior Court Sept. Term, 1824 having taken into consideration the approaching Presidential Election, have unanimously passed the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved,* That we approve of the nomination of WALTER F. LEAKE, Esq. the candidate on the People's Ticket for this district, as an Elector to vote for President and Vice President of the United States at the next Election.

2 *Resolved,* That we disapprove of CAUCUSING whether by members of Congress or by members of our State Legislature, as it violates our free and Republican institutions.

3. *Resolved,* That we will support the People's Ticket in opposition to the one formed at Washington by a caucus, in contempt and independent of the sentiments of the People.

4. *Resolved,* That we approve of the course recommended in the Raleigh Star of the 10th instant in a publication signed Union, that the voters opposed to the Caucus nomination designate the name of Jackson or Adams on the back of this Ticket, according to their preference of either of the Gentlemen for the Presidency; as the candidates on the People's Ticket are pledged to vote for the person for President whom they shall ascertain to be the choice of the People.

5. *Resolved,* That we approve of the nomination of JOHN C. CALHOUN for Vice President.

6. *Resolved,* That the foreman of the Grand Jury cause the above resolutions to be published in the Raleigh Star and Fayetteville Observer.

ROBERT POWELL, Foreman.

Neill Mc'Nair,	Duncan Mc'Colum,
M. Murchison,	John B. Mc'Rae,
Lauchlin Cameron,	Britain Chappell,
Walter L. Mask,	John Thomas,
John Mc'Alister, jr.	John Everett,
Israel Watkins,	William Thomas,
Norman Mc'Rae,	Cyrus Bennett,
Elijah Thomas,	Alexander Martin,
Zebulon Slaughter.	

Pursuant to a public notice, about 200 persons assembled at Newbern, in Craven county, on the 23d Sept. to nominate a candidate on the people's ticket, in the place of Wm. S. Blackledge, declined. Gen. Vine Allen, of Newbern, an undeviating republican who was an elector in 1816, and at that time gave his vote for Mr. Monroe, was unanimously put in nomination. The proceedings of the meeting will be found in our paper. It is proper to say that Mr. Blackledge is, as ever, a firm friend to the people's ticket.

Committees of Correspondence were appointed at this meeting. The Raleigh Star suggests the propriety of the appointment of similar committees in each of the districts. It is a proposition which certainly deserves consideration.

DAILY NATIONAL JOURNAL.

We have already published the terms of the Government Journal in our paper. This is a mere matter of documents which ought nevertheless to be in the hands of every eminent politician.

We insert to-day an advertisement for the Daily Journal, which is like other Journals devoted to literary and political discussions. It is besides the government papers; and since the desertion of the Intelligencer, vindicates the administration and the cause of republicanism.

We recommend it to our friends in every little village, as it is at present an interesting paper. We assure them also, that in saying this, we speak a sentiment which is common to something like nine-tenths of the editors in this country. There is a general *but one opinion of the conduct of the Intelligencer; and we are sorry to say that we have abundant cause for that opinion.*

It is time too for the editors of the Intelligencer to feel that they are dependant upon other editors for the extensive circulation of which they boast.

Their paper certainly draws out its existence by courtesy. How much longer would it boast of its subscription list, if the word were once circulated among the anti-caucus editors, "let it go down." Verily not much. It is, like other papers, amenable at the bar of public opinion. Its offences are rank, and with a breath swift destruction might overtake it.

THE UNION TICKET.

...s were exclusively for Jackson, it might ...ds for Mr. Crawford; but we should ...sorry to see any cause for a change of ...ment in favor of Mr. Crawford; and we ...ould equally regret to find any friend of ...n as disposed to sustain a minority ...usurpations.

...e admonish our friends to be on their ...d against the arts of the designing few ...would rule the many, according to the ...ient usages of Europe, and not accor... to the ancient usages of the republi... country in this country.

...Something of the caucus management has ...en experienced in this quarter; but it ...proved of no avail. Individuals will as...redly do well to keep a watch over those ...ose policy is to divide and conquer.—*...ther the friends of Adams nor the friends of ...y would at this time think of a separate* ...not because it is too late to divide, but ...e it is expedient to leave our antago... as without hope. The crisis demands ...ion as well as steadiness and energy.

The friends of Mr. Adams are doubtless ...creasing in North-Carolina; the appa... ...ent changes in the county of Orange, since ...e spring to the contrary notwithstand... As has generally been the case ...roughout the state, several of the friends ...Mr. Adams voted for Gen. Jackson, but ..., we presume for the caucus—as after ...ks of preparation only twenty-one were ...ssered for Mr. Crawford. We hope ...no friend of Adams will support a mi... ...rty that is disposed to trample the ...ights of the majority under foot.

PROGRESS OF FAYETTE.

The National Guest left his lodgings at the N. Y. City Hotel, about 9 o'clock, on the 31st ult. in a coach drawn by four cream colored horses. He crossed to Powles Hook with James Kent, and was received by Gov. Williamson of New-Jersey, and a military escort which accompanied him to Newark. He arrived at New Brunswick in that state about four in the afternoon of Friday, the 6th. Entered Trenton Saturday evening attended the morning exercises at church in that place, and in the afternoon of Sunday rode over to Bordentown, N. J. to visit Count Survilliers, (Joseph Bonaparte) He returned to Trenton that evening, and at ten on Monday morning crossed the Delaware at Trenton, and was received on the shore of Pennsylvania by the governor of that state.

He was conducted to his lodgings at the arsenal, Frankford, about 4 miles from Philadelphia, and at ten o'clock the 28th, the cheers of the multitude who lined the turnpike announced his approach to the city. One hundred guns and persons thronged the streets, and the display, illumination, &c. has never been equalled in this hemisphere. So great are the crowds that the mails have been detained for hours in several instances.

The general consented to remain in Philadelphia till day-light on Tuesday morning last. He is to enter Baltimore this day.

A Bad Habit.—The Hilton Gazette says, the only offence of these editors [of the National Intelligencer] is that of expressing their preference for Mr. Crawford. What a whapper!

☞The earlier our advertising friends send us their favors the better for them and us: we should like them by nine o'clock on Wednesdays; and if long, still earlier.

Arrived, since our last—Steam Boat Henrietta with 65 Boxes, 3 Trunks, 22 Bales and 12 packages Dry Goods to E. E. Lewis—22 Boxes, 5 Trunks Dry Goods, 8 Hhds, 18 Packages Hardware to James Kerr—27 Boxes 2 Trunks 20 Packages Merchandize to D. H. Cress (Salisbury)—29 Boxes 3 Trunks 5 Bbls & 15 packages Merchandize to E. Cress (Salisbury)—31 Kegs Nails, 6 Bundles Spades & Shovels, 11 Packages Hardware and 158 ps. Castings to A. Bailey—5 Trunks 10 Bundles Saddlery and Leather to Snively—5 Trunks Dry Goods, 4 Bbls Merchandize and a quantity of Iron to Williams & Fenn—5 Boxes and 1 Bale Dry Goods to J. McArn—4 Boxes 3 Trunks 7 Packages Carriage Mounting to J. Allen—10 Boxes and Bundles to A. Whiting—16 Boxes 2 Cases and 1 Bundle to D. B. Crane & Co.—5 Boxes Dry Goods, to R. Jaffray & Co.—31 Boxes Shoes to H. G. Nelson—10 Bales Trunks and Bales Dry Goods, Iron, Steel, Cheese, Cottings and Logwood to Hall & Johnson—54 Bbls Loaf Sugar to Wilkings—33 Boxes Barrels and Parcels of Merchandize and West India Fruit to Sundry Persons,—300 Bushels Salt to J. McLeran 250 do. to A. Taylor.

Boat Eagle with 500 Bushels Salt, 2 Hhds Sugar, 3 Hhds Molasses, 4 Tons Logwood, 22 Bags Coffee and 5 Packages Merchandize to Hall & Johnson—20 Bbls Fish to H. W. Ayer—Sugar, Coffee Fish to W. Waddell owner.

Boat Providence with 1000 Bushels Liverpool Salt to C. T. Haigh—1000 Bushels Liverpool Salt—4 Casks wine—20 Bags pepper & spice to J. F. & J. Lippitt owners.

DIED,

On Wednesday, the 22nd ult. at the house of her brother, Dr. William Mendenhall, in Anson county, N. C. Mrs. Mary F. Ingram, wife of Mr. B. Ingram, of Darlington, S. C. and daughter of Mrs. Judith Mendenhall of Jamestown, Guilford, N. C.

At his residence in Marlborough District South Carolina, on the 4th inst. Shockley Adams Esquire.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF

WILMINGTON, N. C.

ARRIVED,

Sloop Falcon, Sno 7 days from Boston.—The Euphemia which had lost her rudder in the gale.

CLEARED,

Sloop Maria, Porque, for Charleston.

Sloop Express, Myers, for Philadelphia, by Stow and Whittier.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.	*Qua'ty rated.*	*From. D. C.*	*To D. C.*
Beef, Fresh in Market	lb.	4	5
Beef, Northern	bbl.	7 50	8 00
Brandy, Cognac,	gallon.	1 25	1 50
Apple, in dem'd	do	45	50
Peach,	do.	50	55
Bacon,	lb.		12½
Beeswax,	do.	31	32
Butter,	do	10	15
Bagging (abundant)	yard,	25	28
Coffee, Prime Green,	lb.	22	23
2d & 3d qual.	do	20	22
Candles, Mould,	do	12	14
Spermaceti,	do		34
Cotton,	do		12
Corn,	bushel	45	50
Copperas	lb.	3½	4
Flax	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough,	bushel	75	80
Flour, Fine,	barrel.	3¾	4¼
Superfine,	do	4	4¼
Fish, Herrings	do	5 00	
Mullet	do	6 00	
Feathers	lb.	35	
Gin, Holland,	gallon,	90	1 25
Country,	do	43	45
Ginger	lb	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles	groc	11	12
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	lb		
West India,	do		
Iron,	100 lb.	4½ 00	5 00
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3 50	
Flotant	do	3 00	
Lime,	cask,	2 50	3 00
Lard	lb.	7	8
Leather, Skirting	do	30	35
Sole	do	28	30
Bridle	side	3 00	4 00
Lead, Bar	lb.	8	9
Logwood	100 lb	3 50	
Molasses,	gallon,	27	29
Nutmegs	lb.	2 50	3 00
Nails, Cut, Assorted	do	7	7 50
Wrought	do		
Nankeens, Blue	piece,	1 40	
Yellow	do	60	65
Shingles	1000	1 50	2 00
Oats,	bush	25	30
Oil, Carriers	barrel.	18 00	20 00
Linseed	gallon.	80	1 00
Pork	barrel.	11 00	13 00
Porter London,	dozen	3 50	
Philadelphia,	do	2 50	3 00
Pepper,	lb.	24	25
Pimento,	do	25	26
Plaster Paris,	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,	keg,	8 00	
Others,	do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead	do	3 50	4 00
Spanish Brown	do	2 00	2 80
Yellow Ochre	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica,	gallon,	80	1 00
Wind. Island.	do	70	80
New-England,	do	42½	45
Rice,	100 lb	3 50	4 00
Raisins	box,	2 50	3 50
Bags	lb.	2	6
Shot,	Bag,	2 75	3
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	100 lb.	10 50	11 50
Common,	do	9	9½
Loaf.	lb	17	19
Salt, Liverpool,	bush	90	100
Turks Island,	do	90	
St. Ubes, &c.	do		
Salts, Epsom	lb	25	30
Glauber	do	6½	
Steel, American	do	8	
E. Blistered	do	16	17
German	do	17	18
Salt-Petre	do	12	15
Tallow,	do	6	7
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson,	do	1 20	1 25
Tobacco, Leaf,	100 lb.	3	3 75
Manufactured,	do	5 00	20
Tin, ¼ x	box	15 00	16 00
Cordiers,	lb.	65	
Wheat, new	bush.	75	80
Whiskey,	gallon	34½	85
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	do	1 25	1 50
Port,	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	do	80	

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Saddlery Store.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have removed from their former stand, (opposite the Mansion Hotel,) to the New Store, opposite the LA FAYETTE HOTEL, Hay Street, where they have just received, in addition to their former STOCK, a large supply of

Sole and harness leather
Skirting and hog skins
Calf skins & shoe binding
Large English sheep skins
Common do do
Cochineal and wood red morocco
Green and yellow do
Black Curracoa do
Ladies' and men's saddles
Saddle bags and valices
Black and russett Bridles
Martingales
Hard leather trunks
Hair trunks
Black varnish
Plated coach and gig harness mounting
Japanned do do do
Plated bridle bits
Stirrup irons
Spurs
Saddle moulding
Brass spurs
Stirrup irons
Tacks
Cut tacks
Saddle trees
Straining webs
Cotton and worsted webs
Saddlers hammers
Pincers
Knives
Needles
Spring thong gig whips
Plated mounted do
Coach do
Twig do

Which they will sell low for cash, cotton or approved paper. JOSEPH SNIVELY & CO.

Fayetteville, October 7, 1824—383tf

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term 1824.

David Hay, vs. Henry Branson. } Original attachment Summoned S. P. Ashe garnishee.

It having been made appear to this Court, that the Defendant, Henry Branson, is an inhabitant of another state, or so absconds and conceals himself, that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him. *Ordered* that publication be made in the Carolina Observer for six weeks successively, that the Defendant appear, replevy and plead to issue at our next Court to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville on the first Monday in December next, or judgment will be awarded against him for the amount of Plaintiff's claim and execution issue accordingly.

From the minutes.

6t88. Test, JOHN ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*

NEW GOODS:
Stuart, Birdsall, & Co.

HAVE now open their FALL SUPPLY of SEASONABLE and FASHIONABLE GOODS, consisting of almost every variety in DRY GOODS; with an assortment of HARDWARE & CUTLERY. Also an additional supply of GENUINE LIQUORS and TEAS. Being determined to sell *as low*, as any other house. Purchasers are invited to examine the Goods and Prices.

—AMONG THE DRY GOODS, ARE—

Superfine London CLOTHS & CASSIMERES
Fine and common ditto ditto
Double milled drab great coating
Sattinets and kerseys
Negro cloth and plains
White, red, Green and yellow } FLANNELS.
White milled ditto or swanskin
Green and blue baises
Bombazetts and bombazeens
Caroline plaids and stripes
Tartan do. for cloaks
Rose, point and striped blankets
Irish linens in whole and half pieces
Thread cambrics and lawns
Irish and Russia diaper
Calicoes of the newest patterns
Muslins ditto ditto
Mull mull, Swiss, book, Plain and striped cambric } MUSLINS.
Muslin and crape Robes
Thread laces, edgings and insertings
Salisbury flannels scarlet and figured
Rattinetts do do
Worsted lambs wool, Vigonia, cotton and silk } HOSIERY.
Cotton shirting of every quality
Sheetings, domestic and imported
Plain and figured Colored and black } SILKS.
Merino shawls and handkerchiefs
Silk ditto ditto
Cassimere ditto ditto
Do scarfs, or long shawls
Figured silk, and other vestings
Fashionable ribbons
Men's and women's beaver, &c. &r York, Woodstock And silk } GLOVES.
Domestic plaids and stripes
Osnaburgs and twilled sacking.

Fayetteville, October 7, 1824—383tf

WILKINGS & CO.

OFFER for sale at their Auction Store on Hay street, at reduced prices the following articles.

3 Pipes superior Cogniac brandy, Seignetts brand,
5 Hds and 17 Barrels N. E. Rum,
72 do. Surinam Molasses,
10 barrels Apple Brandy;
12 do. country Gin,
5 do. Copperas,
25 do. Loaf Sugar,
7 quarter casks sweet Wine,
2 casks sad Irons,
65 bags coffee,
20 do. pepper,
150 boxes and half boxes 8 by 10 window glass,
50 do. 10 by 12 do. do.
25 do. Fayetteville mould candles,
10 do. bar soap,
2 do. club axes,
5 do. mustard, 50 reams writing paper.
4 do. American segars, 6 boxes Whittimore's cotton cards,
3 pr. patent balances, 50 pieces cotton bagging, some very superior,

Also a large and general assortment of Dry Goods, Cutlery, and Hardware.

Fayetteville, October 7, 1824—383tf.

The Daily National Journal.

IT will be seen by the annexed notice, that the establishment of the Washington Republican has been purchased by the Editor and Proprietor of this Journal, and has of course been discontinued. In consequence of this arrangement, the National Journal, after the present week, will assume a different shape, and will be issued on an *imperial* sheet *thrice a week* to wit: on *Tuesdays, Thursdays,* and *Saturdays*, for a few weeks, when it is hoped that preparations will be completed for its *daily* publication.

To the former patrons of the Washington Republican, it will be offered in lieu of that paper and will be regularly continued to such of them as may not express their dissatisfaction at the exchange.

The present subscribers to the National Journal will, it is hoped, have no cause to complain, that they receive an *enlarged* paper, *thrice* a week, without additional expense.

In making so important a change in the publication of the National Journal, it becomes necessary to say a few words in explanation of the course which it will pursue. The chief object will be to make it emphatically a *National* paper; and as no paper can properly be so called, which does not defend the Government and its *administration* from all attacks of their enemies, whether bold and open, or sly and insidious, from whatever source or motive they may spring, it will be unwavering in its support of those principles, by which our present venerable President and his advisers have maintained the nation in peace, happiness and glory. It will endeavor to support the *present policy* of the administration, under a conviction that the condition of the country requires *no change* in that policy. The laboured efforts which have been made, and which are still in progress, by a few self-styled *exclusive republicans*, to produce what they are pleased to term a *radical reform* in the Government, originate for the most part in selfish ambition and have no other object than personal aggrandizement. It shall be one of the duties of the National Journal to expose the fallacies of this faction; to open the secret sources of their enmity to the existing system; and to place before the people in its naked deformity, the *treason* of their designs.

With respect to the *Presidential question*, the sentiments of the National Journal have been too fully expressed to be misunderstood; or to need repetition here. *They are still unchanged;* and while it will be willing to do justice to all the other candidates, and even to welcome their respective friends to its columns, in strict impartiality, the preference for *John Quincy Adams*, founded as it is upon a conscientious belief of his superior qualifications, can never be abandoned. But, in making this declaration, it is proper to add, that the National Journal looks forward to a higher destiny than to become an *electioneering partizan; that in future the cause of Mr. Adams will be supported no further than as it involves the interest of the administration, and of the country.*

PETER FORCE.

☞The *National Government Journal* which is *exclusively* devoted to the compilation of official documents and state papers will continue to be published as heretofore once a week, or oftener, as occasion may require, *Five* dollars per annum.

The price of the *Daily National Journal* will be *Ten dollars* per annum, payable *in advance.*

WASHINGTON, July 14—383.

DANCING SCHOOL.
JOHN LA TASTE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville, and its vicinity, that his School will commence on Tuesday, the 5th of October.

For terms, apply at his School Room in Maiden Lane.

Fayetteville, September 28, 1824—381tf.

NEW CASH STORE.

The subscriber from Richmond, (Va.) having taken that elegant and commodious brick building on Green street, owned and lately occupied by Hugh Campbell, Esq. intends to occupy one of the tenements as a WHOLESALE DRY GOOD and HARDWARE STORE, the other a RETAIL FANCY STORE in both of which establishments will be kept constantly on hand a general and extensive assortment of all the various kinds of Goods which this market may require. His present stock is purchased with cash, principally at Auction in New-York and Philadelphia, and will be regularly kept up by cash purchases in like manner.

From long experience on business and the facilities which his arrangements are calculated to afford the subscriber, he flatters himself with having it in his power to transact business on more advantageous terms to purchasers than ever before effected in the state. His business will be entirely cash or on barter for country produce. Country merchants and planters are respectively invited to call and examine his stock, at present he is receiving about 300 packages, comprising the following assortment.

1 bale midling broad cloths, assorted colors
1 do common do do
1 do Shepperd's and Herst's fine and supra blue and black cloths
1 do black, blue and drab cassimeres
1 do cortes ribbed do
1 do black, blue, brown and pear pelise cloths
4 do red, green and white flannels
1 do green bocking base
4 do 3 3 1-2 and 4 point blankets stout and heavy
4 do 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-12 best rose blankets
1 Case 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 white and scarlet Merino shawls
1 do do do do do do black do do
1 do supra white and scarlet long do do
1 do do do cassimere do
1 do 4-4 fancy bordered silk handkerchiefs,
1 do elegant bordered cassimere shawls
1 do English and French black & white silk gloves
1 do do do do do hose
A complete assortment of fine narrow and wide thread laces
Rich black, trimming laces
Black chord and black Italian silk
Rich inserting and scollop trimmings
1 Case figured Manderen and Canton crape robes
2 do Canton and Nankeen crape, assorted colors And dresses, fashionable colors
1 do Supr. black Italian crapes
La Fayette belts—a new article
Rich steel buckles
Supr. India mull mull robes and scarfs
Long white kid gloves
New stile silk buttons for ladies dresses
White, black and straw colored
1 Case supr. jet black bombazines
4 Bales plain & figured bombazetts assorted colors
1 Case figured satins assorted colors
1 do Plain do do
Black India sattin
A great variety of fancy gause Gros De Naples, zeia satin sprig Bolivar and Angouleme, and other small shawls and scarfs
2 Cases gentlemen's Marseilles, Valentia and silk vestings
1 do black sinchews and sarsnets
1 do green, pink and white Florence
1 do supr. black figured silk cravats
1 do do Canton handkerchiefs
2 do flagged and bandanas do
1 Case figured cambric, 1 case cheap muslin robes, 1 case rich tambored book muslins
2 do plain do
4 do 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 cambrics
1 do plain medium and jackonet do
2 do plain figured lenoes
2 do. 7 8, 4-4 Irish linens, and 1 do. Long lawns,
2 do. 8-4, 9-4 10-4 12-4 Diapers,
1 do. Bird's eye, do.
2 bales each, Stoelitz, Burlaps, Brown. German, and white Ticklenburgs and long roles Osnaburgs,
2 cases ladies & gentlemen's worst'd & cotton hose, gentlemen's lamb's wool assorted colors, do.
1 do Negroe do.
4 bales blue plains and Kerseys
2 do. Olive and drab Lyons skins,
1 do. Drab coating,
4 do. Domestic plaids,
8 do. 3-4 4-4 5-4 6-4 Brown domestics,
6 do. the same assortment bleached;
2 do Sattinets assorted colors,
1 Case super. chints calico most fashionable patterns
1 do 9-8 rich do.
1 do. 3-4 do. do.
1 do. 3-4 common do.
1 do. Ladies kid and beaver gloves assorted colors,
1 do. gentlemen's Woodstock, beaver and buckskin gloves,
ladies and gentlemen's lined gloves,
coloured Greek cravats—a new and handsome article,
plain bordered jackonet do.
1 do. cotton flag'd and madrass Hdkfs,
1 do. apron and furniture checks,
3 do. cotton and silk umbrellas,
A large assortment of shell tuck, long bent, and side combs, imitation do. do. do.
Pocket combs do.
2 do. Oarel sewing cottons
1 do Clark's spool do.
1 do. Clark's floss do.
1 do. tapes and bobbins assorted numbers,
4 do. Leghorn flats assorted,
6 do. straw bonnets,
4 do. wool, roram and beaver hats,
Spittlefield Hdkfs,
French cambric do. with white and colored borders,
1 bale Dorchester tickings
3 do. Scotch Ingrain carpeting,
1 case Italian sewing silks
rich gauze ribbons,
fancy sattin do.
2 do. furniture calicoes,
1 do. common plate do.
linen cambrick from fine to very fine,
1 case rich and common gilt buttons.
A general assortment of pearl do.
1 do. pins assorted numbers;
1 do do. do. gilt,

A general and well selected assortment of Hardware and Cutlery.

30 or 40 tons Russia and Swedes iron assorted,
English blistered, German, and Crawley steel,
A general assortment cut and wrought nails,
Cotton bagging and bale rope,
A general assortment ladies shoes and bootees newest fashions, Philadelphia make.
Gentlemen's pumps, shoes and boots do. do. do.
Pimento, black pepper and race ginger,
Cinnamon, mace and nutmegs,
Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson skin, } TEAS
French brandy
Holland gin
Jamaica rum
Supr. Maderai
do Sicily do
L. P. Teneriffe
do Lisbon
And genuine Port
Sweet Malaga } WINES.
Double refined family sugar
Loaf and lump do

And a general supply of all other kinds of GROCERIES; together an assortment of QUEENS WARE, GLASS &c. JAMES KYLE

Fayetteville (N. C.) Oct. 7, 1824—383tf

100 tons Log wood, for sale by M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

Fayetteville, Sept. 29, 1824—382tf.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, September Term 1824.

HENRY MORGAN, vs. HENRY BULLARD. } Original Attachment.

No goods or chattels found. Levied on 100 *acres of land, joining* [illegible] *Shaw and others, on Buie's creek.*

WHEREAS it appears to the Court, that the Defendant, Henry Bullard, is an inhabitant of another state, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him. *Ordered,* That publication be made in the Carolina Observer, published in Fayetteville, for six weeks successively; that the Defendant appear, replevy, and plead to issue, at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, or judgment will be entered against him for the amount of Plaintiff's demand and the property levied on, sold for the satisfaction thereof. (*From the Minutes.*)

6t88 JNO ARMSTRONG *Clerk.*

Twenty-Five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living on Lane's Creek, Anson county, on the 15th of August last, a negro man named STEPHNY, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high, has a large scar on the side of his belly, supposed to have been cut by a knife. And a negro woman, (his wife,) named SARAH, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, very black. The above negroes were raised in Newbern, and I suppose will endeavor to return to that place.

A reward of $25 will be paid for apprehending and confining in jail the abovementioned negroes, or twelve dollars and fifty cents for either of them. Or if delivered to me at my plantation, all reasonable expenses will be paid, in addition to the above reward, FRED'K STANTON.

Anson county, Sept. 25, 1824—3t85

Private Female Academy.
MISS BINGHAM,

GRATEFUL for the liberal patronage she has received from parents and guardians, during the last three years of her school; now has the satisfaction of announcing to the public that the present quarter will terminate on the last day of this month, and the ensuing one will commence on the 1st day of October next. The following branches of education will be taught, viz: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, with the use of Maps and the Globes, History, Logic, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, Chemistry, Drawing, Painting, Painting on Velvet, Lace, Embroidery, Filligree, with all kinds of ornamental needle work.

Miss B. has the pleasure of referring to Dr. Wm. Moffitt, to Jas. Seawell and J. D. Eccles Esq'rs who attended the last semi annual examination of her pupils.

Fayetteville, Sept 22 1824—8t83

FOR SALE.
Twenty Shares of Bank Stock.

THE subscriber has for sale, twenty shares of bank stock, in the bank of Cape Fear for which he will take ninety dollars per share, or otherwise, he will take eighty seven and an half, if the purchaser will pay him five hundred dollars in United States bills. He will also sell two or three likely negroes. WM. H WHITFIELD.

Hillsborough, Sept. 24, 1824——3t84

THE subscriber continues to manufacture boots and shoes of the best materials, likewise ladies walking shoes of the newest fashions (La Fayette ties.)

Wanted 3 or 4 workmen to the above business, who will find steady employment. B. BEACH.

Fayetteville, Sept 21. 1824—3t84.

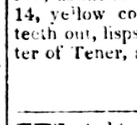
NOTICE.

The subscriber has removed from this place; and left his Books, Notes, and Accounts, with Angus Taylor, Esq. who is authorised to receive payment and grant discharges. Those failing to comply with this notice by the 15th of November next, may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

N. MACLERAN.

Fayetteville, Sept. 30, 1824—4t 385

Valuable Lands for Sale.



ON the 19th of October next, at the late dwelling house of Malcolm McKinzie, dec. will be sold on a credit of three annual payments, the plantation on which the said deceased lived, lying on Deep River, in Chatham county, containing about six hundred and seventy acres, with a very fine and commodious Dwelling House, and some superior cotton land yet to clear and an excellent spring convenient.

At the same time and place, will be

sold one hundred and twenty acres of land adjoining the plantation now rented to Mrs. Warden, containing about two hundred and fifty acres, lying on Deep River, in Moore county, with two very good Dwelling Houses and Barns, which is an excellent stand for a country store, with excellent Well water. This place is not more than a mile and a quarter from the above named place, on the road to Fayetteville. HENRY M'KINZIE, Exr.

September 20, 1824—t083

Eighty Dollars Reward.

FOUR slaves belonging to the estate of William Russell, deceased, having gone off from Fayetteville, in the spring of 1823, with a copy of their master's will, by which they were set at liberty contrary to the laws of North-Carolina; and this part of the will having been declared null by the decision of the courts,

The above reward will be given for the whole, and the same in proportion for each to any one who will return them, or secure them in any goals so that they may be recovered by their rightful owners.

The following is a description of these slaves—A black fellow, by the name of Cesar, 45 years old, round shouldered, chunky made, inclined to stutter when he talks fast, and pretends to be a carpenter. Tener, his wife, thick made, complexion rather yellow, about 35 years of age. Sandy, a lad of about 14, yellow complexion, well set, one of his fore teeth out, lisps when he talks. Penny Jane, daughter of Tener, appears about six years old.

NEAL BEARD, *Adm'r.*
with the Will annex'd.

Wanted to hire by the month 6 or 8 negro men to be employed as Boat hands. Constant employment will be given during the season.

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

Fayetteville, Sept 29 1824—3t2 f.

A first rate Journeyman Sadler will meet with constant employment by applying to J. R CHISHOLM

Fayetteville, July 28th, 1824.

GALES'S

NORTH CAROLINA

ALMANACKS,

For the year of our Lord,

1825.

For sale by the groce, dozen, or single one, at the publishers prices by

STURGES BIRDSALL & CO.

Fayetteville, Sept. 30, 1824—3t2t.

...KY.

No ... though a wand'ring Muse.

C...
I...

WHOSE THOU LEAVE US?

A pleading the stay of La Fayette.

...thou leave us, Warrior, say,
...thou again that ocean brave,
...ere death so often seeks his prey,
And black destruction rolls his wave?

What if our clime inclement prove,
And darkling clouds our skies deform;
The sun of friendship, truth, and love,
Our Father's friend shall cheer and warm.

'Tis true, rude winds oft round us blow,
And tempests sweep our mountains rude,
But LA FAYETTE shall never know
The winter of ingratitude.

What shall we do? How plead thy stay?
But surely thou wilt not depart!
Our little hands will bar the way,
And we will twine us round thy heart.

We'll weave thee wreaths of beauteous flowers,
And gild them with the rays of truth;
Thou shalt not count the fleeting hours;
Nor know but thou art still in youth.

Nay, Warrior, more:—When life shall close,
And Time's eventful sands have run,
We'll bear thee to a blest repose,
Beside our Father—WASHINGTON.

BOSTON BARD.

From the National Advocate.

Why sure it's fourth July, mama,
Said little Josephine;
The people shout so—and look here!
Such crowds I've never seen.

Do tell me, dear Mama, said she,
Do tell me what it is?
Come Josephine, said brother Will,
I'll tell my little sis.

The people shout, for they are glad—
'Tis noise of fife and drum,
And bells and cannons are because
That La Fayette is come.

Ah! La Fayette, said Josephine;
Why Grandma long ago
Learnt me to pray for La Fayette?
Is it the same or no?

The very same said brother Will,
You always should pray thus:
But tell me then, said Josephine,
What did he do for us?

Why long ago, said brother Will,
When tyrants did oppress
Our great-grandfathers in this land,
They were in great distress.

And so from home and children, they
To fight for freedom went!
And when they pray'd to God for help,
'Twas La Fayette HE sent!

He left his parents and his land,
And came across the sea;
For God had put it in his heart
To fight for Liberty!

He fought for Pa', and fought for Ma',
And fought for you and me;
And help'd to gain all we enjoy?
Said Josephine, did he?

Then while I live, said Josephine,
I never will forget
To pray to God, in all my prayers,
To bless good La Fayette.

POLITICS, HISTORY, &c.

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land!"

INTRIGUES TO SHACKLE THE PRESS.

Left to take its natural course the press would be an advocate of what is right, and an opponent of what is wrong. Editors as well as other men are in reality pleased with the meritorious services of public men, and indignant at every instance of corruption, intrigue and oppression.

Hence in every instance of political chicanery something must be done, something is done to obtain a control over the press.—Inducements of various kinds are offered, and the influence of strong temptations is felt in every quarter.

In a despotism, like that of France, where a paper can neither be printed, nor introduced from abroad without permission of the government, such artifices may succeed: the people may be kept in ignorance of the facts—and they may know less of the history of their own country in their own times, than almost every foreigner.

But in a free country the scene is changed, and it would avail but little to purchase all the presses, if that were a thing possible. Persons would always be ready to detect and expose political frauds and to establish all the presses which might be necessary for such a purpose; besides *the people generally would transfer their patronage from the betrayers to the advocates of their cause.*

The caucus of 1824 was a political fraud; it was an attempt to pass off an infraction of the established usages of the republican party, as an adherence to those usages; and to require for an innovation all the binding force of an established practice. Some extraordinary steps were of course necessary to give it success, and even to shield it from that condemnation which it would meet from unbiassed journalists and from the people. How these steps were taken we shall shortly tell.

The conductors of the most influential presses who were indebted to particular men for the valuable offices of state and national printers, were to be brought into the measure; Martin Van Buren could easily control the Albany Argus, and hold out the fairest prospects as a lure to Major Noah. Senator Holmes could direct the course of the Eastern Argus in Maine; the Richmond Enquirer, the National Intelligencer and the Raleigh Register, would enlist in the corps, and Mr. Hill of the New-Hampshire Patriot would not hesitate to join so powerful a combination.

These papers had obtained an extensive circulation, not so much on account of the talents with which they were conducted as for the reason that they were the organs of the national and state governments.

Their conductors, if we may so speak it, were *the aristocracy of the printers.* An extensive circulation; habits of observing the changes and progress of public opinion, and of directing that opinion, had made them powerful combatants in politics; and no one who was not well acquainted with the past politics of the country could come in competition with them. If to this superior ability for practical discussions, we add the wealth already acquired, and that to be acquired from government patronage, we shall see that it was in reality a formidable combination—a conspiracy admirably calculated to give shape to the public mind.

Besides the few papers we have mentioned, with a very few exceptions there were none but the most needy and dependent of the presses that could be influenced against their better reason; so that the combination of printers against the public liberties comprised nothing but the aristocracy whose wish it was to grow rich upon the public bounty, and the desperate in fortune and in character.

Accordingly, as soon as the caucus of February last was announced, a general cry of indignation broke forth from nine tenths of the presses in the country. *Shall one-fourth dictate terms to three-fourths? Is this according to the ancient usages of the republican party?*

From that time to this, a violent contest has been waged *to force a President upon this nation against its own consent;* and by intrigue and artifice, as we have seen in New-York, to defeat the public will.

We have fallen on strange times, when we have to witness the singular spectacle of *half a dozen papers maintained by the public money to oppose the public will*—to oppose three-fourths of the members of Congress—nine-tenths of the papers, and 19-20ths of the people.

The arts of this combination, and its skill in practical politics gave them a sway in this country which none but those who are familiar with our general and local politics can conceive. The liberties of mankind were endangered, because they were sensibly affected by the course which things happen to take in this, the only free country.

Could good men see and know this and rest easy? No. Here and there they came forth from the enviable retirement of private life to encounter the storms of a tempestuous political sea; and it is their consolation that *the cause of the people is now maintained on such grounds as will ensure its triumph. The hour of danger has passed; there is no longer cause for fear.*

We learn by the New York papers, that there was a great *blow up* among some of the *Chiefs* of the Tammany Society last week. On Thursday to our utter astonishment, we perceived that Major Noah had been "compelled" to retire from the editorial department of the National Advocate; and that this paper "had been seized upon by Mr. Henry Eckford, and withheld from the proprietors." The following morning the Advocate (in new hands of course) adverts to Mr Noah's publication, and charges him with misrepresenting facts and to prove which a correspondence between Judge Wm P. Van Ness and Mr. Noah is published, as also a letter from the former, of Messrs. J. Thompson and J. Targee, who appear to have been the friends of Mr. Noah. We gather from this correspondence that the establishment of the Advocate was deeply in debt—That Mr. Eckford had advanced some 8 or 9000 dollars to keep it up, taking at the same time a conveyance of the press for his security—that it had been subsequently transferred to Judge Van Ness—that as Mr. Noah or his friends did not redeem it though offered to them, and as the proprietor was dissatisfied with the *manner* of his conducting it, cheerfully on account of his *personalities*, Mr. Noah abruptly retired while negociations for a settlement were proceeding.—To this statement Mr. Noah has published a spirited rejoinder. He says "the hon. Judge is the strongest and most violent *personal* political writer in the state,—His pen is ever dipped in gall and wormwood. [A fine character to be sure for a U. States Judge.] The result of the whole affair is, the old National Advocate is in the hands of Judge Van Ness; and a new paper by the same name is promised by Mr. Noah, in which he says he will "lay open a system of bribery and corruption, of barter and sale, &c. pursued by a particular junto in that city, which will astonish honourable men." But the best part of the joke is, that (as Mr. Noah says,) "the *discovery* has been but *lately* made. [*Newark S.*

From the pamphlet, in which Mr. Noah laid his grievances before the publick, we select the following character of his worthy fellow labourers, in the Crawford school.

There is a small select party in this city, who having peculiar views of their own, not only attempt to control the political affairs of the city, the state, and union, but are industriously employed in managing the whole moneyed operations of the city. They keep employed a gang of lobby members who hang on the skirts of the legislature, and attempt to overawe and control that body. They are continually devising new incorporations, in order to speculate upon a rise of stock, or rather by fictitious means to run up the stock, allowing themselves time to sell out at immense profits, leaving the unwary to be their dupes. They mingle in the affairs of the Banks and Insurance Companies—elevate or depress the stock at pleasure—interfere in the election of Directors, vamp up old and broken charters, and inundate the country with their bills. To carry their objects into view, they are anxious to control the delegates from this city to Albany and Washington, and wish to place themselves in an attitude which will enable them to say to the next administration of the general government, 'we are the influential men of the democratick party—*on all questions relative to city and state affairs—to contracts, appointments, and national measures, we are the persons to whom application must be made.*" It is needless to add, that the administration may never expect to hear the true state of the case, or of the fair claims of any man not devoted to their views.—They are an intriguing, over reaching, shaving junta, whose support is ruinous, and whose opposition is empty and unavailing. To protect the community against such men, a press is indispensibly necessary, and no man understands them better than I do, or can be more disposed to protect the publick against them. I know the ulterior views of their leader, altho' professing to be wholly disinterested.

So thinks and so writes Mordecai M. Noah, of the men who support Mr. Crawford's cause in New-York. So have many others thought. It is a character, generally applicable to those who lead the Crawford phalanx in other parts of the country. With a few honourable exceptions, *rari nantes in gurgito vasto*, those who act as head men are disappointed and broken down ultras from the two quondam parties, who are playing a desperate game for power and office.

But how will Maj Noah distinguish between them and Mr. Van Buren—between those who buy and sell Bank and Insurance charters, and him who has sold a state? They differ only as to the extent and amount of their speculations—in principle they are alike. Mr. Crawford employs them all. *Heret ater lethal s arund .—Providence (R. I) Journal.*

From the National Journal.

Mr. Noah, in his late pamphlet, says, "These gentlemen [to wit, Mr. Eckford, Bank Director, Mr. Thompson, Collector of the port of New York, and Mr. Targee,] met together, and went into a full consideration of the subject, [the embarrassments of the Advocate] in all its bearings and relations; and they came to the conclusion, that Mr. Philips [one of the proprietors] was to retire from the paper altogether, but in consequence of his fidelity towards the Republican party, he was to be allowed $1000 per annum for three years, and measures were taken to give him a permanent employment, which has since been done."

The reader cannot fail to be struck with the latter part of this provision, to obtain for him a permanent employment, and what will be, the surprise when he learns Mr. Crawford has carried it into effect, by giving to Mr. Philips an office in the Custom House worth $1000 per annum—thus relieving the Advocate from the burthen of this sum!! We hope to hear no more of the corruption of the British Ministry. Walpole's system was purity compared to this. If these things are done so openly now, what may not be expected when Mr. Crawford shall wield the patronage of the government? Rumour says that this is not the only instance in which the Secretary of the Treasury has aided his party in New-York. It is whispered that he has authorised the renting and fitting up of a room in *Tammany Hall*, where the Tammany Society meet, at the rate of $1500 per annum, for the use of the United States Court, while a room in the City Hall, where the Court has always heretofore held its sessions, was ready for its use, without expense to the government. It seems that among the stipulations, relative to this Tammany Hall, was one that the society—devoted to Mr. Crawford—should have the use of the room free of expense.—One of the consequences of this arrangement, we learn, is, that the Court has lost a session, Judge Thompson very properly refusing to change the usual place of meeting.

The N. Y. National Advocate again.—As we predicted, Major Noah is again taken into service.

We learn that the General Committee has passed resolutions expressive of their confidence in the fidelity and capacity of Mr. Noah, and recommending him to resume the Editorial concerns of the old Advocate, all obstructions to the free and independent exercise of his rights having been removed. In compliance with their wishes, Mr. Noah, recommenced on Monday, Sept. 20.

☞The following is the copy of a letter which was sent the last spring from New-London, Con. by Mr. Richards, an agent of Mr. Crawford's in the Treasury Department. Several presses in Connecticut have for some reason or other supported the caucus and Mr. Crawford, although that gentleman could not under any circumstances obtain a fiftieth of the votes from the people. How it happens that so many printers oppose the public sentiment let the reader judge. We could publish volumes of facts in illustration but with a paper issuing only once a week, we must condense. We will only add, that we have formed an honest opinion from the facts within our knowledge, from facts so numerous that ten daily papers could not lay them before our readers. We shall give our subscribers an impartial abstract.

"DEAR SIR—As you may have perceived, the Republican Advocate, of this place has, for some time, taken an active and very decided stand in support of Mr. Crawford and democracy. The republicans here appear all united in the same cause. The Advocate, in conjunction with the Times, of Hartford, will undoubtedly have a just influence in this state, and *out of it.* Cannot the Sentinel of your place be made to do its duty, in an *immediate* support of the interests of the country? Its co-operation, *at this time* is very desirable.

"I understand on good authority, that the Mercury, of Hartford would also do its duty in this cause, if they were not fearful of losing the printing of the United States laws. *In the discharge of their duty, they certainly ought to be protected against a sacrifice of their interests* and I should think there would be republicans sufficiently patriotic, to guard them from any loss for their fidelity to the party. The New Haven Register, it is to be feared, will be for *amalgamation &c.*

"It is, undoubtedly, a point of great importance, to get a *Senator of decided democracy.*

"With the highest respect and esteem, I am your faithful servant,

GEORGE H. RICHARDS.

Alexander Wolcott, Esq. Middletown."

IN ALABAMA.

We call the attention of our readers to the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cahawba, (Alabama,) to the editors of the Columbian Observer, as tending to elucidate the character of that knot of political intriguers, of which the Secretary of the Treasury is the acknowledged head. They are determined it seems, to *purchase* their way for him to the Presidency. In this instance, we find a former Senator from South Carolina, Judge Smith, already well known as the active partisan of Mr. Crawford, placing funds, in the hands of the *Receiver of public moneys at Cahawba*, in order to purchase up the press at that place. This Receiver is the son in-law of Gen D. B. Mitchell, *Indian Agent*, a confidential and zealous friend of Mr. Crawford, and who was dismissed from his Agency by the President, for smuggling slaves from Florida into the U. States. This adds another to the many proofs which are daily brought to light, that the great majority of the active leaders of the Caucus and Crawford party, are men without political principle, who would not hesitate to resort to any means to force the Secretary of the Treasury upon the people of the United States as their Chief Magistrate:—*Nat. Jour.*

Cahawba, Aug. 14, 1824.

DEAR SIR: The friends of the administration, in this part of the State, are in a dilemma. The *radicals* have purchased out the old press, at the seat of government, and are publishing a hot Crawford paper, and liberally refuse to publish any thing favorable to either of the other candidates. The circumstances are these—Judge Smith, formerly a Senator in Congress from the State of South Carolina, was guardian for an orphan child, by the name of Taylor; and being administrator of the estate of Gen. John Taylor, of his ward, sold ... A ... crop of cotton for about ... placed it in the hands of Gen. W..., lor, of Cahawba, with a ... would pay some demand ... tate, and make use of the ... might deem proper. Judge ... friend of Crawford in S... Gen Taylor is the son-in-law of ... Mitchell, late India Agent ... and friend of Mr Crawford. ... Taylor thought proper to ... the money, a press, and ... to forward the interests of ... The owner of the press, ... been much harrassed for money ... creditors were pressing him, and ... ted every day to have his ... levied on. Taking advantage ... cumstances, Gen. Taylor ... two thousand dollars in ... pay him the balance in April ... seems to be a new way to ... estates.

CAUCUS VS. THE PEOPLE.

There never has, since the ... the federal constitution, been a ... which was more clearly ... ciple, than is that of the ... dential election.

It is not, indeed, a question ... federalist or a democrat shall ... our government, *it is one of ... ment*, and one in which ... of the purity of our republican ... is deeply involved. If the ... of Wm. H. Crawford were ... than they are, yea, if they were ... to those of any other ... *should look upon his election as ... greatest political evils that could ... much loved country.*

We should so esteem it, because we consider it the triumph of ... the people, and of intrigue and ... over honesty and truth; and ... would confirm the principle ... nination of a person, *who ... obtain no efficient support, by ... ent in Congress, shall be ... election.*

It is in the latter view of the ... his election is most deeply ... ed. Let this principle be once ... when it is contested *on principle* ... is, and our boasted elective ... comes an absolute mockery, a ... gold the people, for the benefit of ... principled and ambitious.

The hopes of the Crawfordites ... from first to last rested, not on ... biassed will of the people, but on ... drowness at intrigue and corruption ... that principle they have staked ... tune of the proffered ... down to the unprincipled ... majority of the Senate of New-... How little do they appear to ... feelings of true patriotism, thus ... expressed by the editor of the ... (Va.) Whig.

"We envy not Mr. Crawford's 'triumph' which his partizans have ... over the constitutional rights of ... ple of New-York. We have ... ported, and shall continue to ... pretensions of Mr. Adams—... could not be elected without ... deadly and mortal wound upon the ... ties of the American nation, ... ever perish the brightest hopes ... tations of his friends—perish ... tion of his distinguished ... ty years, of his ardent devotion ... terest and welfare, and prosperity ... country. May his genius—his ... abilities—his profound political ... ledge—his unblemished character, ... his sterling integrity—be buried ... deepest obscurity, of private life—... in the tomb ere he shall ... the Presidential Chair, by the ... slightest infringement of the ... tical privileges of his fellow ... by any other means than the free ... enced unbiassed suffrage of a ... ened nation."—*Mass. Sp.*

Mr. Crawford lately removed ... Wingate from the office of Collector ... principal port in Maine, because he ... in favor of Adams as President. ... numerous public meeting of his fellow ... izens, it was so unanimously resolved ... Wingate was not only a worthy ... ceptionable citizen, but had ... formed the duties of his office with ... and ability.—*Del. Watch.*

In like manner, Robert Caldwell, ... Clerk of the United States District ... for Alabama, has been removed from ... fice by Judge Tait, for the same ... refusal to bow the knee to the ... caucus.

On the other hand, Mr. Philips, ... late proprietor of the New-York ... Advocate, has received from the ... combination, a snug birth in New York.

No doubt Mr. Richards, &c. are now ... lookout for better offices than that of ... in the Departments at Washington.

It has also happened that one ... Thomas received an appointment ... Mr. Crawford worth one or two thousand ... dollars a year. A short time after ... he was counted among the 60 in the ... cus. But Mr. C. is not ambitious ...